

Amendment to the Specification

At pages 28-30, amend paragraph [0020] to the following:

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Example 1

Chromatograms of the samples of the parotid saliva specimens A, B and C are shown in ~~Fig. 1~~ Fig. 3, and a magnified view of ~~Fig. 1~~ Fig. 3 is shown in ~~Fig. 2~~ Fig. 4 so that the peaks of lycopene, β -carotene and CoQ10 are easily visible. Parotid saliva was collected from a volunteer who was taking one CoQ Livlon tablet (trade name, Nissin pharma Inc., hereinafter may be referred to "Supplement N"), a commercial CoQ10 supplement, at 7:00 every morning and evening for a month, and then 1 ml of the saliva was supplied with 3ml of ethanol for removing proteins to prepare a supernatant, 50 μ l of which was infused to obtain the chromatogram of the sample of the parotid saliva specimen A. Meanwhile, the fat-soluble vitamins and the fat-soluble food factors were contained at 30 mg/tablet as for CoQ10, and 10 mg/tablet as for α -tocopherol in the Supplement N. The intakes from the supplement per day are 60 mg as for CoQ10, and 20 mg as for α -tocopherol. On the other hand, 1 ml of parotid saliva from a volunteer who took no commercial supplement was supplied with 3 ml of ethanol for removing proteins to prepare a supernatant, 50 μ l of which was infused to obtain the chromatogram of the sample of the parotid saliva specimen B. Furthermore, parotid saliva was collected from a volunteer who was taking one commercial tomato juice can (180 ml) everyday and took a specified bland (trade name: Fully-Ripened Tomato, salt-free, ITO EN, LTD.) for a week, and then 1ml of the parotid saliva was supplied with 3 ml of ethanol for removing proteins to prepare a supernatant, 50 μ l of which was infused to obtain the chromatogram of the sample of the saliva C. The label showed that one can contained lycopene 20 mg and β -carotene 1.8 mg.

Comparing the peaks of tocopherol and CoQ10 in the chromatogram of the samples of parotid saliva A and B in Fig. 3, the A in a volunteer who was taking supplements shows a higher peak than the B. Additionally, comparing the chromatograms of the samples of parotid saliva B and C in Fig. 4, the peaks of lycopene and β -carotene in the person who drinks tomato juice regularly are obviously higher. Consequently, a volunteer with a higher intake showed a

higher concentration in parotid saliva, and hence analysis of fat-soluble vitamins and/or fat-soluble food factors in saliva is useful for assessment of degree of in vivo migration of fat-soluble vitamins and/or fat-soluble food factors contained in ingested health supplements or the like. –